

Today's
Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the 5th to the 10th October, 1898, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, as follows:—
From Belchers in Northern and North-Western direction.

All ships, junks and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.
The inhabitants of the houses near Belchers are warned to keep their glass windows open during the PRACTICE and all people working in the vicinity of Belchers' Battery are also warned to keep clear of that part which will be indicated by gunners placed on sentry for the purpose.

By Command,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1898. [1145]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKANG,"
Captain Rendle, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1148]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"KONGHENG,"
Captain Joslin, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1146]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SANDAKAN.
THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION,"
Captain B. Arch, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1147]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"SHIN MARU,"
Captain Noritsuka, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., COPENHAGEN.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1142]

"CATHAY,"
Captain Schoonloo, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1148]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FOR SINGAPORE AND RANGOON.
THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
Captain F. W. Silby, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1143]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI,"
Captain Norman, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1144]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1145]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain Dwyer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant at 2.30 P.M.
No Bill of Lading will be counter-signed. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1144]

Today's
Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Residence of Mr. J. LAMKE,
Elliot Crescent, Robinson Road,
68

THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1898,
Commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
DRAWING ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, BOOK CASES, OVER-MANTELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, BEDS with SPRING MATTRESSES, BLACKWOOD TABLES and STANDS, WARDROBES, OAK WRITING DESK, WARDROBE, TOILET TABLES and WASHING STANDS, FINE CARPETS and RUGS, CHINESE and JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES, JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOS and CARVINGS, JAPANESE LACQUERED SCREENS and CABINETS, CUT GLASS TABLE DECORATIONS, MARBLE CLOCKS, CUT GLASS SPIRIT STAND, PLATED WARE, ORNAMENTS, COOKING RANGE, BATHROOM REQUISITES, &c. &c.

A Large Collection of FINE PLANTS, PALMS and FERNS,
TINNED PRESERVES, FRUITS, BUTTER, &c.
Two SEDAN CHAIRS and One JIN-RICKSHA.

About 2 Tons COALS.
Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, and can be had at the Office of the Undersigned or at the house.

On view from TUESDAY, 27th Sept., at 2 P.M.
TERMS OF SALE:—As Auctioneer.
PAUL BREWITT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1147]

NOTICE.
FOUND on the 20th instant, a GOLD ALBERT CHAIN, Curd pattern. Apply to the
CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1146]

DENTISTRY.
SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1142]

Intimations.
\$10000.
00050.
Consider the distinction between these two sums.
\$10,000 and \$50.
Ten thousand dollars is two hundred times larger than fifty dollars, and the difference is a difference of policy.

That policy will pay \$10,000 to your family TO-MORROW—if you die.
It will pay to you \$10,000, with substantial profits in addition, in 1918, —if you live.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HONGKONG BRANCH OFFICE.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1898. [1146]

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.
If complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [1140]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMAN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION REI HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
H. C. J. & Co.,
24th Sept., 1898.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

During the Summer Months, all AERATED WATERS should be kept in a cool place, preferably in an Ice Chest or REFRIGERATOR, until required for use. The Bottles should be stored with the necks downward so that the corks are covered by the water. This will prevent an escape of gas taking place and rendering the waters more or less flat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1898. [7]

BIRTH.
On September 12th, at No. 15, Nakayamachō, Sanchoon, Kobe, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. O. D. JERARD.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
Naturally the question of the hour is whether the Emperor of China is really dead, as Tientsin and Shanghai reports state, or whether, as suggested by our Shanghai correspondent, he has merely been deposed and has ceased his Imperial though not his corporeal life. As we stated this morning in our Extra, the Shanghai Mercury claims to have received news to the effect that the Emperor was still alive yesterday afternoon, and our well informed Shanghai contemporary considers that the information is authentic. Still, no further news has arrived from Tientsin and it does not appear to be probable that Shanghai, being much further away from the Capital, should be in possession of later news than the more northern port. Our readers will doubtless remember the amount of uncertainty that existed at the time of Prince Kung's death as to whether he was really dead or not, and how public report caused that unfortunate man to die several times over in somewhat rapid succession before he could be finally disposed of.

We have already had one contradiction of the reported death or murder, whichever it may prove to be, of the Emperor, and we should not be at all surprised were conflicting statements to continue to be bandied about as in the case of Prince Kung. There is one indication, however, that the murder of the Emperor is a fact, and that is in the offer of a reward by the Shanghai Taotai for the arrest of the reported murderer, KANG-YU-WEI, the leader of the Reform Party. Would it be likely that the Shanghai Taotai would dare to take upon himself the offer of the reward and the issuing of the orders for the arrest of the supposed murderer unless he had received direct and positive orders to do so from Peking? We fancy not. Yet the reward has been offered, the arrest ordered and ships arriving at Shanghai from the northern ports are being searched, and all this certainly must point to the murder of the Emperor being a fact. Like Mr. MICAWBER, we are anxiously waiting for something to turn up.

A matter to which the Sanitary Board could very well afford to give some attention is the wretched latrine accommodation at Jardine's Bazaar, Vanchai. This year the frequenters of the place have increased considerably and the number of Chinese coming hither approaches something like 4,000 daily. There is only one place for their convenience and during the recent hot weather the buckets of excreta had to be placed outside owing to the inadequacy of the earth cooile service. There has been a great deal of sickness in the locality, largely attributable to this state of affairs. The water supply, too, is quite insufficient and property owners in the neighbourhood

are complaining sorely of the neglect of the officials. It would be a good thing if the Sanitary Board took the matter up and brought about a very much needed change. We are informed that there is one piece of ground on the eastern side of the Bazaar that is very well fitted to supply the necessary accommodation and thus prevent breaches of the law and all sorts of nuisances being committed, as well as safeguarding the health of residents.

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr. T. A. Howz, an experienced officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was sent to Hongkong to see how the local police force could be improved. We understand that his mission had a very good effect and it leads to a very reasonable suggestion that the same course might be advantageously adopted with regard to our Post Office. Almost every day complaints reach us of missing or delayed correspondence and of the inconvenience that business people have to suffer owing to the inadequacy or inefficiency of the staff, and the recent cases before the police magistrate have a very strong significance. Our idea is that it would be a good thing for the public if some smart, experienced and efficient officer could be sent out from the London G. P. O. or one of the other great metropolitan offices to show our people how to set their house in order and reorganise the whole of our present unfortunate postal system. The hint is worth considering and if taken up should result in a great deal of benefit to the community.

A FINE of \$10 or one month was to-day imposed on a coolie for assaulting the watchman at Kennedytown slaughterhouse.

TWO hawkers who placed stalls in D'Aguiar Street were to-day fined \$10 or one month each, and an offender from Graham Street was fined \$10 or six weeks.

CHIEF Inspector Hanson to-day charged a junk master with attempting to leave the harbour during prohibited hours. A fine of \$15, in default six weeks was the penalty.

FOR having improper weights in his shop an East Street dealer was to-day fined \$10, in default he goes to prison for three months. Inspector Duncan prosecuted.

On the evening of the 7th inst., a telephone wire broke down at the Ryogoku bridge in Tokyo and in its fall touched the electric light wires. A man was killed by the resulting shock, and three others were injured.

SERGEANT FENTON to-day proceeded against a shopkeeper of Lyndhurst Terrace for obstructing the footway with goods. Probably his shop is too small but he had to pay a fine of \$15 or reeve from public life for six weeks.

A DOCKMAN who boarded the steamer Rho without permission was to-day fined \$10 or two months. These fellows are a great nuisance to shipmasters as they impede the crews and are generally ready to annex any piece of portable gear that they can lay hands on.

A COOLIE was to-day sent to gaol for six months' hard labour for an audacious theft from a school boy. He asked the youngster to go for a walk with him and when in a quiet place he snatched his watch and chain, and also took the boy's trousers and shoes.

THE overcrowding of steam launches is a frequent and dangerous practice on the harbour and the master of the Chang Fat was to-day charged with having 23 passengers over his proper complement. Capt. Hastings imposed a fine of \$50 in default two months' gaol. A boatman who had four passengers in excess was fined \$7 or 25 days.

A VERY fine specimen of the Chinese tiger is now on exhibition in a shop, No. 183 Hollywood Road. "Stripes" was caught when a cub in the Kwangsi province and is now full grown and handsome. He has many visitors and it is a pity that some better show place had not been chosen instead of a close and dark room in a crowded thoroughfare.

THE Japan Gazette reports that three bicyclists, two ladies and a gentleman, have had some experience of the wanton hatred of a section of Japanese, not by any means of the coolie class. They were riding along what is known as the Low Road nearly opposite San-no-lan on Sunday, the gentleman leading, when four fairly well dressed Japanese emerged from a bye-path upon the road just as they were about to cross a bridge. One of them struck her with such force that she fell and struck her head on the ground. They then laughed at their cowardly act they passed on.

A SAD spectacle was witnessed at the Central Charge Room to-day when an ex-captain of Spanish Infantry was brought in with a request from the Spanish Consul that the poor fellow be sent to the lunatic asylum. The man was in a piteous condition, having and gasping incoherently and shaking his head in a perfect frenzy. He was leaning against a wall and it is for his own protection that he was placed under restraint. The order was made out and the police forwarded him to the asylum. He only arrived here a few days ago from Manila by the Samsung and his wife and two children accompanied him to Hongkong.

Messrs. Benjamin Kelly and Potts in their Weekly Share Report state:—There have not been many transactions effected during the week, and the only noteworthy change in the market is an advance in the price of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, Rangoon, A. S. Watson and Hongkong Cottons, Banks, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have experienced a sharp rise, and have been placed at advancing rates up to 215 per cent. premium, with sales and buyers. The London quotation has improved to 149 1/2. Marine Insurance.—With the exception of a sale of China Traders at 103 and Cantons at 110 there is no business in report in stocks under this heading. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong and China Firms are quiet with sales at quotations. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been placed to a large extent at 255 to 258, and close with buyers at the latter rate. Indo-Chinese are in demand at 255. Douglas Steamships have been done in small lots at 258 and 259. Refineries.—China Sugars are firm at 254 1/2. Lard is steady at 242. Mince.—Peanut oil has been sold at 254. Rangoon has been negotiated at rates between 254 and 256. Olives "B" have improved to 256, sales and buyers. Great Eastern and Caledonian have again come into favour, and shares have changed hands to a considerable extent at 253 to 260, and close with further buyers at 257 1/2. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain steady with sales at 245 and 246 per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharf shares have improved a further three points and have been done at 264, 265 and 266, and close firm at 264 1/2. New Amoy Docks are enquired for at 263. Lunds, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land is in demand at 266. Hongkong Hotels have been done at 254. Humphrey's Estate have again been fixed at 254. China Provident's share have changed hands at 29.40 and 29.50. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have improved their position considerably, and have advanced to 250 with sales and further buyers. Miscellaneous.—Electricity are wanted in small lots at 253. Watsons are in demand at 252. Fenwicks have been done at 251, and close at 250.

THE ALLEGED PLOT AT SEOUL.
AN ARREST AND A CONFESSION.
SEOUL, September 15th.
A boy has been arrested in connection with the plot on the Emperor's life, and he confessed that at the request of Hong Jongsik, a commissioner in the Imperial Household, he put poison in coffee prepared for the Emperor, on the understanding that he would receive 1,000 yen for the service. Sangdon has fallen on Kim Korik, the Russian Interpreter, who is now exiled in the Black Island (Koku-to). Chail-do, a police officer, has been dispatched there. The wife of Kim Korik has already been arrested. The Emperor and the Crown Prince are improving.

Hong Jongsik, a commissioner in the Imperial Household, was recommended by Kim Korik for his present office. In the course of examination yesterday, Hong stated that he caused a coolie to put poison in the food of the Emperor at the instance of Kim Korik.—Koku Chronicle.

[These "confessions" if it is reasonable to suppose, are obtained by torture.—Ed. K.C.]

WEATHER REPORT.
The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 24th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has risen considerably, in the N. part of the Sea of Japan, and is little changed on the China coast. Pressure is highest over China, lowest probably in E. Japan. Gradients slight, but increasing, for N.E. winds on the China coast. Forecast:—E. to N.E. winds, light to moderate; cloudy, some showers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
A COOLIE who stole a pair of shoes was sent to gaol to-day for 28 days.

THREE female peace disturbers from East Street were to-day fined \$10 or a month.

A WELL known Chinese vagrant, with a bad character, went into prison for 42 days.

MONDAY, being the Day of Atonement, all the Jewish offices in the colony will be closed.

An unnecessary solo on his whistle cost the master of the launch Ralindur a penalty of \$10 or a month to-day.

MILITARY manoeuvres on an extensive scale will be held in the neighbourhood of Osaka from the 17th to the 19th November. His Majesty the Emperor is expected to leave Tokio for Osaka on the 24th of November to witness the manoeuvres.

THE ATTEMPTED POISONING OF AGUINALDO.

(From our Resident Correspondent.)

On Sunday, 18th September, 1898, *The Republica Filipina* published a supplement to the following effect:—

INQUITOUS ATTEMPT.
On Friday night last week a criminal hand made an attempt against the person of our honourable President S. Nor Emilio Aguinaldo, but we can see that Divine Providence guards him in a special manner.

Before the soup was served the steward noticed that one of the three Spanish prisoners, who are supposed to be confined but have a deal of liberty allowed them, having access to the guard's room, on the pretext of leaving the soup opened the soup-tureen but did it in a manner which aroused the suspicions of those present that all was not right; the steward at once went forward and opened the dish took a spoonful of the soup and swallowed it and almost immediately fell lifeless on the floor.

When the soup was examined it was found to contain some foreign mixture, but no one knew what it was. It was immediately sent to a competent person for chemical analysis.

It is supposed that the three Spanish prisoners before mentioned and the priests, Franciscans, also prisoners, are implicated, and these are all under close confinement now in the military prison.

As was natural great indignation was aroused in Malolos by the attempt to poison the "First Magistrate of the Nation, and the people in the first moments of their fury showed signs of wanting to lynch the perpetrators, but the President prayed all present to pardon them, as he did.

We have no wish to comment on this act which allows nothing good to be said for its perpetrators and instigators. The weight of the law will fall on them.

(From *Republica Filipina*, Monday, Sept. 19th).
At 6 o'clock yesterday morning when the newly constituted Congress was sitting one of the representatives rose and gave an account of the horrible attempt related in our supplement yesterday and reproduced above. Profound indignation was aroused in all at the repugnant crime and Señor Palero, the President of the Congress, rose and asking all the others to do the same proposed that after the sitting was over they should all go in a body to the residence of the President of the Revolutionary Government and manifest to that high personage the profound grief felt by all at the iniquitous attempt which had been the victim of. This was done, and at noon all arrived, carried out the programme, and finished by swearing eternal fidelity and warmly congratulating him on his escape from the iniquitous attempt or proof of savagery (The Spaniards were always calling the natives "savages") and no doubt made the writer in the *Republica Filipina* put the sting in the tail of the last paragraph.

At 5 p.m. a Te Deum was sung in Malolos Church giving thanks for the failure of the horrible crime and all the Congress assisted.

We congratulate the President on his escape (etc. etc.) and hope that such acts of vandalism will not be repeated.

Filipinos! Long live the President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines.
"Viva Filipinas Libre!"

OUTRAGE ON A FOREIGN LADY AT OSAKA.
We learn that a few days ago a most unpardonable and cowardly assault was committed by a Japanese on a foreign lady at Osaka. The lady was walking with her little girl through a street in the neighbourhood of the Consulate when a Japanese came up from behind and took hold of her by the shoulder so as to pinch the flesh. She shook the man off and tried to escape, when she received a heavy blow over the head, presumably with a stick, which broke the comb she was wearing and almost stunned her. She got back home in an almost fainting condition and is now in the hands of the doctor suffering from severe pains in the head. We commend the incident to the *Japan Times*, which refuses to believe that "our people" are any worse in their attitude towards foreigners than those of other nations. Really we do so, taking the sum total of offences, but we do not know any country in the world, with the possible exception of China, where the anti-foreign spirit results in such cowardly assaults upon women. And it must be remembered that at least a third if not more of the cases of assault and molestation reported have been upon women.—Koku Chronicle.

THE ASSASSINATION OF EM-PRESS ELIZABETH.
The despatch received by the authorities from Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister to Vienna, gives a few additional particulars regarding the horrible crime just perpetrated at Geneva. It seems that on the day of the tragedy Her Majesty the Empress of Austria had just arrived at Geneva by a small steamerboat, and was landing with many other passengers when she was struck down by the bullet. When the attack was proceeded to convey the Empress to the opposite shore death had already supervened.—Koku Herald.

ENGLAND'S SUMMER.
The public has been in pronouncing the hot weather to be agreed out of the common. Its conclusion will be strengthened by reading the accounts of yesterday's (Aug. 18th) thunderstorm. To a nicely measured measure of the one phenomenon is fitted to that of the other. Three hot days and a thunderstorm in the accepted formula for the English summer; but this year the hot days have lengthened into weeks, and the thunderstorm has attained to the dignity of a tornado. The storm area was situated to the westward, and the South of Ireland, Wales, and the West Coast received its liberal attentions. The lightning destroyed human beings, cattle, and houses; the rain flooded streets and bent down the standing crops; in several towns were plunged in darkness. In extent of area and intensity of force yesterday's outburst beats the record for many years. It is probable that had London, rather than the West, been the scene of the storm the list of casualties would have been far heavier than it is.

Two houses were fired by lightning at Portmarnock during the storm, but the damage was not extensive. In South Wales and the West of England the heavy thunderstorms continued intermittently from early morning until a late hour at night. The thunder was very loud and the lightning unusually vivid, and the heavy downpours of rain were accompanied by falls of hailstones, some as large as marbles. A peculiarity of the storm was the semi-darkness which necessitated the use of gaslight in many towns, and the very high wind.

SANITARY BOARD.
PLAQUE PRECAUTIONS.
At the Sanitary Board meeting held on Thursday last it was agreed, in view of the unanimous opinion of medical experts that rats are an important factor in the dissemination of the bubonic plague, to request the authority of the Government to expend a sum of money, not exceeding \$10,000, in rewards for live rats, which would have to be delivered to an officer of the Sanitary Board or of the Police, and forthwith destroyed by him.

AGUINALDO INTERVIEWED.

(From our Resident Correspondent.)

Aguinaldo having graciously consented to be interviewed I called upon the Filipino leader and was soon deep in conversation with him regarding the future of his country.

Of the probable policy of the new-born National Assembly he declined to venture any estimate whatever. I tried to persuade him that he was the best-qualified man in the world to form an opinion, because he must know his own people better than any outsider, and as the chosen leader of the Philippines he must be better fitted than others to judge what the people would be likely to do with their new constitution. No, he would not say a word: we must wait till the Assembly itself would speak for itself.

Then I tried putting before him various possibilities, various alternative solutions of the intricate and complicated problem now coming forward for solution. All I could get out of him was a general expression of helplessness and ignorance. This is a hard thing to say, but it is always a fair and dangerous kindness to conceal the truth. He said definitely that he had made no investigation of the multifarious forms of autonomy in vogue in British India and Malaya, he said he knew nothing of their institutions nor had he tried to make himself acquainted with such matters. He could not say whether the Philippines were likely to be satisfied, for instance, with an autonomy such as that of the State of Selangor, or Johore, because he did not know where those places were and he had never been to either. He could not say how such a thing would affect the Philippines, and over Egypt would suit the Philippines if the Americans desired to try it, because he was entirely ignorant on the subject of Egypt. I could hardly understand that a man in his position could have left himself so uninformed, seeing how vitally it affects himself and his country, so I tried again. Australia has absolute autonomy, yet is under a sort of protectorate, for the sole purpose of naval defence and foreign relations, and is not called independent but freely the most independent country on the face of the earth: how would that suit the Philippines, if the United States should choose to propose to establish such a system here for themselves? To this, President Aguinaldo replied innocently, "Is Australia an American possession? What can be done with a man like that?"

Aguinaldo said that his own private opinion, apart from his official position, was in favour of some sort of American protectorate; but that he thought the mass of the people, after fighting for liberty through all these years, in fact, for liberty through all these years, would be disappointed with anything less than absolute independence. How far this disappointment might carry them, he declined to hazard an opinion, but he feared the question by saying the Philippines would never forget their debt of gratitude to the Americans. As to whether such professions of undying gratitude were to amount to anything tangible, any visible practical effect, anything solid he declined to say. He admitted that the Americans had done a great deal for the Philippines, but when he was confronted with the proposition that in this world, "You get nothing for nothing and very little for sixpence," and that the Americans might expect some return for what they had done, he maintained that the Americans had come solely to fight the Spaniards in the cause of humanity and had finished their task now and could go home again: that the Americans were not at war with the Philippines, had no quarrel with them, and would not wish to depose them of their ancient territories now regained, province by province, through the valor of the Philippines alone. The Americans victory at Cavite had been of great assistance to the Philippines, but inland the natives had conquered the whole country themselves, and a generous nation like the United States would surely recognize the fact and would not wish to annex, as Spanish territory, what had ceased to be Spanish. It was right and proper that the American expedition to the Philippines should be paid for by the Philippines, but it was not right that Spain should give of America should take in payment a part of a colony which was not Spain's to give. Spain did not hold the Philippines; neither did America, for though she has command of the harbours and ports by her fleet, she has not gone inland, and has no cause to do so since she has no enemy to fight there.

It seemed plausible. At any rate, it seemed good enough to convince Aguinaldo. Yet, apart from the standpoint of a statesman, he admitted, he was personally inclined to prefer that the Americans should not quite wash their hands of the Philippines now, but should continue to have something to do with the country in some shape or form. What particular form he contemplated, he refused to even hint, drawing back into his shell at every query in that direction, and saying it would be for the country to decide, through its newly inaugurated National Assembly, and that he feared the people would think of nothing but absolute independence. Possibly he wished just to screen his own position, or possibly he is genuinely diffident of his own power to control them. He certainly said he could not control their policy, and could not form any estimate how far they were likely to follow his advice. But I think it is usually this sort of man who has most influence because he claims none.

He refused to admit the possibility of any disaster to the Philippine Republic if left to stand alone. Internationally, he said, was out of the question, because the people were all of one mind, and were all of one mind in disposition, only desirous of a quiet life and fair treatment. External troubles he did not anticipate, because the great nations could be relied on to be generous to a weak nation. He said he did not know of the existence of land-grabbing as a pastime of powerful countries, he said he was unaware that some Powers are constantly on the look-out for colonial expansion to provide for surplus populations and preferential markets for trade. In fact, he professed such a large amount of ignorance on such a variety of subjects vitally affecting himself and his country at this critical juncture, that I grew suspicious of his frequent "no" answers, and tried again to show him that it was of the utmost importance for the good of the Philippines that the world should know as much as possible of the Filipino and his views just now, and that he, as the duly elected "First Citizen" ought to be better qualified than any other man in the world to speak for them, and ought to be well posted on the various possible proposals for the future of the islands. An engineer required much study before attempting to run an engine; a doctor had to study before he could apply remedies; and Aguinaldo must have looked deeply into these questions, and must be able to tell the world what his people thought of their own future. The world could never be expected to place confidence in a leader or a man of whom it knew nothing. To all this he replied that he was only a simple citizen and the Assembly must speak for itself. Well, would not the Assembly look chiefly to him for guidance? Could he not form an opinion of what the Assembly would be most likely to wish? No, he could not say. His own private inclination was, as before stated, towards some sort of American Protectorate, but it must be clearly understood that that was nothing but his personal opinion as a mere citizen. The world

must judge for itself, from the immediate past, how far the nation would be likely to follow him.

Personally I am inclined to think that, while his modesty is to be commended and his discretion admirable, as a guide for the future, his lack of knowledge is not assumed; I can quite believe that he really knows very little of statecraft, forms of government, history of constitutional development, and actual facts of quasi-autonomous administrations. In all the Spanish dominions, it has been usual to teach the people little or nothing of the history and geography of other countries, and though a man may be better educated than the average population, he can still remain in a state of ignorance that seems almost incredible to us. Moreover, he is a young man; (he was born in Cavite in 1869) and has had so much of his time taken up with the planning of insurrectionary movements, that he cannot have had much leisure to make himself a student of complex problems in political economy. He has always lived in the Philippines, without travelling at all until the two or three months he spent in Singapore immediately before the present war: he has only a good ordinary Philippine education, and it would alter all his surmises if he did know much about the numerous examples of "government by tutelage" from which a model may be chosen for the Philippines.

He spoke of being confident that the great Powers would recognize the independence of the Philippines as soon as desired, or at any rate without much delay or difficulty. He seemed utterly ignorant or indifferent as to the difficulties that had blocked the way in the cases of the French Revolution, the American War of Independence, and the Cuban Insurrection, all of which he had heard of in the last few months. He never heard of the abortive Formosan republic, so I could not get him into a discussion of the remarkably close parallel between that and this. The history of Chinese dominion in Formosa is very similar to that of Spanish dominion in the Philippines, in a general way: partial subjugation and constant outbreaks, and so on. The opportunity seized by the malcontents was the same in both cases, and the same some question not affecting the rebel country at all. The Japanese did not intend to take Formosa at the beginning of the war, but took it ultimately. All these things should have interested Aguinaldo, but he would not admit that he knew or cared to know any thing of the sort.

MANILA NOTES.

(From our Resident Correspondent.)

MANILA, September 21st.

There are troubles imminent in the Luzon hemp provinces (Albay). The production of hemp from there for this year to date is about 300,000 bales below last year's figures for the same period, and it is estimated that there will be another 200,000 bales short on account of the new trouble, making a total shortage of 500,000 bales on last year's figures of 800,000 bales. Some of the hemp ports of Albay are Donoso, Bulan, Legaspi, and Tabaco, all of which have been the scene of trouble. The Spaniards have been the loyal and peaceful natives, which he holds the whole of Luzon. In fact, he holds down to the truth, the rebels have not taken any coast town of importance except Dagupan, and really, from what is seen of their army and what is known of their fighting qualities, one would not expect them to do so. Their greatest exploit was in coming from Zapote to near Manila in twenty-four hours, but it must be remembered that they were aided by the Spaniards. The Spaniards turned against them when and wherever they saw a chance and with the Americans holding the Bay, surrounded on all sides by rebels, unpaid, half starved, and practically without officers, they had to come from the Spanish ports. Besides, many of the Spanish troops were mere boys who did not know how to use their rifles and were suffering from malaria fever engendered by a long and harassing time in the trenches fighting against enemies who could worry them continually without exposing themselves and who would never think of standing up to a pitched battle.

It is a pity that the Paris Conference was kept back until General Merritt could be present, for it was really on his account that it was postponed from the 15th instant to the 24th proximo, as it is a doubtful whether in the short time that he was here he has learned much that can be of any material assistance in arriving at a decision. Meanwhile, the absolute independence party are gaining ground daily and will cause all the greater trouble to whoever has to administer the islands. The Revolutionary Government is quite incapable of doing it. Aguinaldo, the President is not a man of high education, nor does he possess natural talents of a high order. He is known from village to village by such names as "Mabini on one side and Bonifacio on another" or the other, the first being for complete independence while the two latter are for joining forces with the Americans. Aguinaldo himself rather leans towards the protectorate scheme but has a hankering, as anyone can see, for the other also. He is not a strong man and lacks decision. The masses worship him, but don't quite know why they do so. He is supported by them to be invulnerable (Ting-ang-ting); a rifle bullet will go straight towards him and he will not be hurt, and he will shoot at his body, knives cannot cut him, and so on. He proved this to an admiring crowd some time ago at Cavite by having a file of his own men shoot at him, and these men as well as the spectators will swear to his invulnerability now, as they were not aware that blank had been substituted for ball cartridge.

The proclamation of independence is to be made to the world on the 20th instant. Let us hope that it will not be such a poor and dowdy affair as the opening of the National Assembly proved to be.

TORNADO AT COLOGNE.

The tornado which visited Cologne in the second week of August, appears to have been of a thoroughly tropical nature. It had been excessively hot, the preceding day, and about 4 a.m. dark, thick, rolling clouds gathered from a north-westerly direction. A continued rumbling of thunder accompanied by occasional flashes of lightning announced the coming storm. Suddenly, it broke over the city and its immediate neighbourhood; in a moment, thousands of plants and flowers were torn up from the ground by the violence of the wind and whirled in spiral form through the air. Hall-trees as large as a small dove's egg were driven with terrific violence by the wind against the window panes of the houses, which were broken to atoms. Nearly all the shops facing the west had their windows broken, the interior of some of them was completely wrecked, the interior of the houses, many of them receiving injuries from falling chimneys, broken glass, and bricks. Vehicles and bicycles were overturned, and traffic was completely suspended for the time. One or two people were blown from the Röhle and were with difficulty rescued. From the position of the innumerable uprooted trees, it is supposed the wind came from north-west to south-east; it had all the characteristics of an American tornado, passing over certain districts without doing any damage.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The following are the Shanghai men from whom the team to play against Hongkong in the forthcoming inter-port contest are to be chosen.—R. O. Cumming, S. G. Daw, R. C. Farbridge, W. H. Jackson, A. E. Lanning, G. F. Lanning, J. Mann, E. K. Morris, W. H. Moulie, A. E. Stewart, W. J. Tyack, H. Velich, and T. Wallace.

RICE RIOTS AT SHAOSHING.

September 13th, 1898.

I wrote you several days ago referring to the unrest of the people in these parts, more especially caused by the high price of rice and other provisions, for a Chinaman will put up with a lot of squeezing and oppression from his officials, if rice, firewood, oil and vegetables are fairly reasonable in price. Give him good cheap provisions, and the Chinaman is a cheerful good-tempered fellow. There is such a hard feeling in the hearts of the people just now to the extent that they commonly style the *Do-ks* or well-to-do families. Some of these are very sly; it is true, but some are also very liberal; of course it is utterly impossible for these liberal men and women to meet fully the exigencies of the present condition of affairs. Some of these feel that the people are too unreasonable in their demands, and they become almost desecrate in their attitude towards them; like the employers and employees in the home-lands, neither side will give way. But hungry men and women will not listen to reason when they see their child crying for rice and have none to give them. Hence the riots and plundering rice-shops and the insulting of the "Big Families." Only recently a large rice shop was again attacked by an angry mob. It was their turn that day for distributing the *Kwanmi*, i.e., the officially fixed-price rice. But such a large number of persons collected around the shop, they saw it would mean a great loss to them, consequently stopped the distribution of tickets. They then ordered that the children should be served first, which was done. But after that, they refused to sell, even to the ticket-holders. (A most foolish thing to determine at such a time). The people of course got angry, and angry words passed between the rice-shopman and the crowd. The measure was then seized by some daring fellows and taken off to the Kweiik Hien. He declared it to be a small one, i.e., defective, illegal one. But fearing the result that might follow, had it smashed up there and then, lest the people should use it as evidence against the rice-shop! The people returned from the Yamen, however, and commenced an attack upon the rice-shop. When a large number of soldiers were sent to the shop, the crowd attacked some of the soldiers, handling them pretty roughly, the Captain or Lieutenant getting his clothes torn badly, and some say he was wounded slightly. Several arrests were made before the people quitted down. One man who was supposed to have assaulted the Captain was severely beaten. It was then decided to serve rice to all who held tickets, and they were admitted one by one, being closely scrutinized at the door. Hence the riots and plundering. At the end of the distribution, the very man who had assaulted the Captain came in with his ticket as valid as a lion. He was recognized, and at once hauled off chained and put in prison, and it is not known what his fate has been. The man who was mistaken for him being released, but we don't hear of any compensation being made to the poor fellow. No one was injured, however, as the crowd was very tame. Three wealthy families had served to *Kwanmi* rice, so to speak, to the people. But a fourth family refused to do so, whereupon the villagers rose and attacked the place. On the Di-pao, or constable, going to interfere, he was also beaten. The villagers then decided to come into the city and beseech the Hsien to interpose on their behalf. But they had been forestalled by the Di-pao, who had hurried away and left a serious charge against them. When they, the villagers, had arrived at the Yamen, the magistrate sent for two hundred soldiers who came and surrounded the place. Then under pretence of hearing the case the leaders were sent for. As soon as the latter entered the court, all but two were dismissed, and the soldiers then hustled all the rest of the crowd out of the Yamen and dispersed them saying the Magistrate would settle the case for them. The court being clear of the country people, the two men that were detained were then severely beaten, and others were heavily dealt with. What the result will be one cannot tell. The village is still very sore, and the villagers make them feel very sore, and they suddenly receive both native police and foreign military these days, closing their ears and their hearts against us and our good news.—*Mercury Cor.*

CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

September 3rd.

Again we have news of the bursting out of the Yellow River. This time the FLOODS ARE MORE APPALLING AND DISASTROUS.

that any within living memory—at least so it is reported—Villages swept away by the hundred, the banks under the pillars laid, these things are touched for by reliable eye-witnesses. Local help from foreign residents has been promptly rendered but it seems but a drop in the ocean of clamant need and misery. Accurate and reliable information concerning the full extent of this calamity will shortly be forthcoming and help will without doubt be called for in great numbers. However, indignant we may be with corrupt officialdom which allows such disasters to become chronic in these regions, yet the claims of suffering humanity, helpless and hopeless, must be met by all available means. To add to the general total of distress to this much afflicted province large tracts of millet crops have become mildewed by the excess of wet weather and so prices will be high and famine must be the condition of the bulk of the population for weeks or months. Also that Peking and the coming winter, it is believed, will not immediately open. We are hoping that

will be begun and the starving multitudes employed on this very much to be desired improvement.

Signs of change are multiplying.

A COUNTRY MAGISTRATE TELIGRAPHS to the Governor in a recent local case. The Governor telegraphs to the Tientsin Yamen which acquiesces the Legation and the Legation wires for information to the Consul—all in the course of a comparatively short time: the circle is complete. In this case it is much ado about nothing but it illustrates the fact that local country officials begin to realize that the telegraph may be used with effect in ways undreamt of by the dowry officialdom a few years back. Also that Peking is sensitive and prompt under the galvanic action. The good old days of free-and-easy are now happily almost relegated to the oblivion they have so long deserved.—*N. C. D. News Cor.*

NOT A N D A.

CALENDAR.

Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer	29.818
Thermometer	80.1
Humidity	77
Rainfall	8.53

TO-DAY.

Barometer 29.99
Thermometer 87
Humidity 72
Rainfall 70

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 24th September, 1898.
Chinese—24th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kwong-si.
High water—Morning 2hr. 11min.
Afternoon None.
Low water—Morning 10hr. 49min.
Afternoon None.
No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1853—Hongkong Government Gazette first published.
1868—H.M.S. *Rattler* lost off Japan.
1869—Plundered attack on the German barque *Agrippa* near Macao.
1877—The Satsuma rebels in Japan routed with great slaughter, the leader, Saigo, killed and the insurrection suppressed.
1896—Outbreak of Bubonic Plague reported in Bombay.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 25th September, 1898.
Chinese—10th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kwong-si.
Moon—in *Perigee*—1hr. p.m.
High water—Morning 5hr. 13min.
Afternoon 5hr. 25min.
Low water—Morning 11hr. 55min.
Afternoon 11hr. 2min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1848—The Hungarian War of Independence commenced.
1877—Relief of Lucknow by General Havelock.
1879—Siege of Paris commenced.
1871—Land Regulations for Canton passed.
1878—Darling attack upon a Chinese shop in Wing-lok Street, Hongkong, by armed robbers, several constables wounded.
1890—Disastrous storm at Kagoshima, Japan.
1893—£96,000 voted by Legislative Council for gas extension in Hongkong.
1897—Death of the Shanghai Taotai.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.
Wesleyan Methodist Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
French (*Sydney*) 26th inst.
Indian (*Chitara*) 26th inst.
Australian (*Changsha*) 30th inst.
Australian (*Guthrie*) 30th inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 30th inst.
American (*Belgie*) 1st prox.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 4th prox.
American (*Glengyle*) 11th prox.
Tacoma (*Olympia*) 11th prox.
American (*Coptic*) 15th prox.

The N. P. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Mogul* sailed for Yokohama for Portland yesterday, the 23rd inst.

The N. G. I. steamer *Latimora* from Bombay left Singapore for this port to-day, the 24th, and is due here on or about the 30th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the Company's steamer *Lightning* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this afternoon, the 24th inst.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Sydney* with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 5 o'clock this morning, the 24th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

<i>Isidoro</i> (Post)	"	"	"
<i>Ningchow</i>	"	"	"
<i>Altan</i>	"	"	"
<i>Michael Yehim</i>	"	"	"
<i>Immortalist</i> (H.M.S.)	"	"	"
<i>Dracoon</i>	"	"	"
<i>Skullberg</i>	"	"	"
<i>Victoria</i>	"	"	"

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidly with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Adv.]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"BELVEDERE"—5 Rooms Bungalow. Plantation Road—to be let, furnished for 6 months from 17th September.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on Ewren Road (now in course of erection).

No. 2, ELGIN TERRACE.

PROPERTY now occupied by the Bowington Saw Mills.

FLOORS in STAUNTON and ELGIN STREETS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th September, 1898.

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1899.

TENDERS will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before the 15th November next for the following REVENUE FARMS for 1899:—
SPIRIT LICENSE FARMS.
PAWNBORROWING FARMS.
CUSTOMS FARMS for North Borneo only.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARMS for North Borneo only.
For Particulars apply to Messrs. BIRLEY DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong.

17th September, 1898. [1112]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report and Statement of Account for the past year, elected Committee for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of General Business, will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th September, at 6 p.m.
JAS. M. FORBES, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1898. [1118]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1898. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1898. [1078]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m., in the CHICKER PATTON immediately after which an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held for the purpose of altering Rule 3. Present reading of Rule 3. 'Five of Committee shall form a quorum.' Proposed Alteration Rule 3. 'Three of the Committee shall form a quorum.'

F. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1898. [1131]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, 1898, at NOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTION which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Company held on the 15th instant will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

THE sum of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS in all out of the profits of the Company during the past half year, as some recognition by the Shareholders of the "successful exertions of the Directors in placing the concern once more on a dividend paying basis."

Dated the 16th day of September, 1898.

C. MOONEY, Secretary.

[1107]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th October proximo, at Twelve o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last and of Declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th instant to the 11th October, proximo, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1898. [1120]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 4, The Praya, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1898, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1897 and for the half year ending the 30th June 1898, and of declaring dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 20th October, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1898. [1123]

WANTED.

To rent a FURNISHED ROOM, for single gentleman. Terms moderate from 1st September. Apply by letter to M.S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 30th August, 1898. [1049]

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, 1st House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents:—

Mitsui Coal Mines.

Osaka Coal Mines.

Kure Coal Mines.

Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.

Cotton Cleaning and Wg. Co., Shanghai.

Onoda Cement Company, Japan.

Kansai Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

Hanyu Clock Factory.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1898. [1124]

Intimations.

ANTI CORROSIVES.

ANTI FOULINGS.

MANUFACTORY all sorts of OIL PAINTS and COLOUR-WASH PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY.

BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [130]

DUMINY & CO.

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

Carte D'Or

Carte Blanco

Sillery

Chateau de Charmilles

Doml Sec.

Apply to

Messrs. DODWELL, CARILL & CO., HONGKONG.

M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, nor AGENT, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or members of the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
MARY L. CUSHING, Amer. ship, Pendleton—Order.
MUSKOGA, Brit. 4-m. bk., Crowe—Order.
RINNE RICKMERS, Ger. ship, Alet Helms—Order.

J. V. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

April 2nd, 1898. [483]

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.

THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN.

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS TARIFF?

BREAKFAST	.....	\$ 0.55
TIPPIN	.....	0.75
DINNER	.....	1.00
3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate)	.....	40.00
1 TIPPIN	.....	15.00
1 DINNER	.....	20.00
TIPPIN & D		

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
YAMASHIRO MARU J. Jones	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 26th Sept., at 4 P.M.
WAKASA MARU J. B. MacMillan	MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	TUESDAY, 27th Sept., at Noon
SEIKAI MARU C. Olsen	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHIFU, CHEMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN AND GENSAN	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon
MATSUMOTO MARU M. Nishimura	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU E. W. Haswell	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU S. Kawamura	SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY	TUESDAY, 4th October, at Noon
RIJUN MARU A. E. Moses	SEATTLE (WASH.) VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 6th October, at 4 P.M.

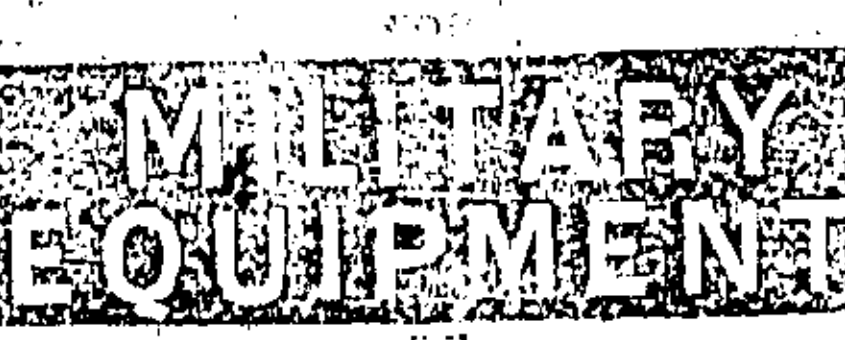
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

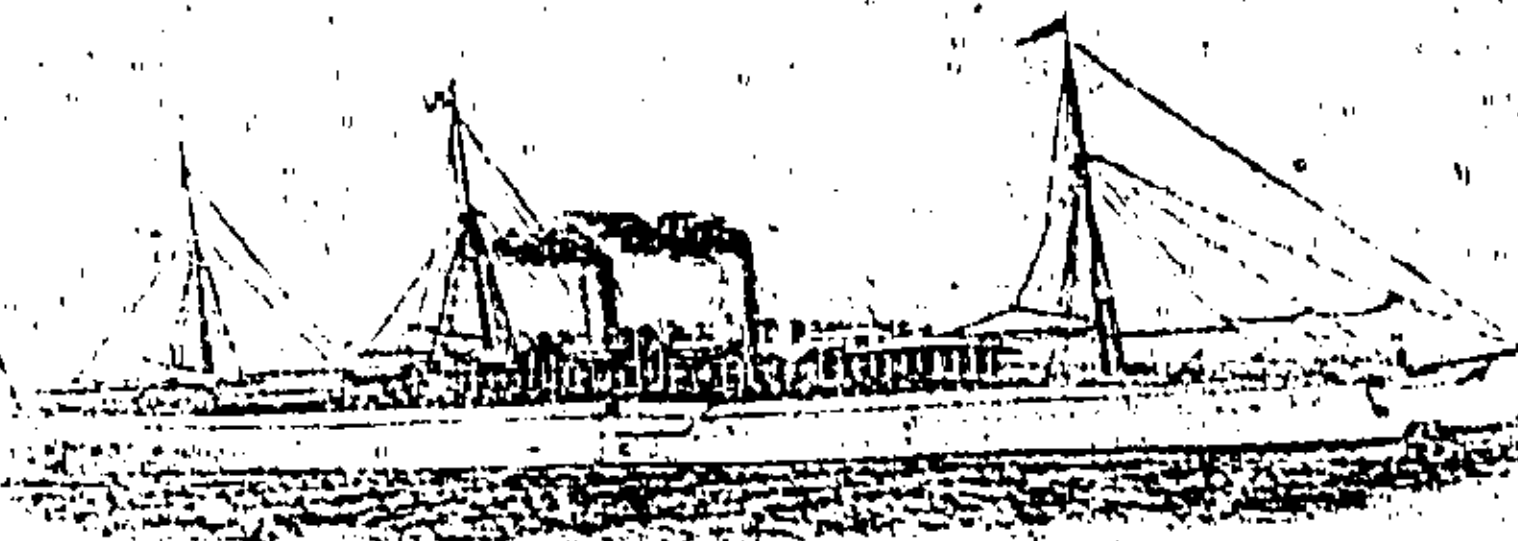
Hongkong, 21st September, 1898.

J. J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Angoulême, PARIS.

TIN BOXES
STAMPED ARTICLES

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., 10, Market Street, Hongkong.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Two Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct., 1898.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov., 1898.

THE magnificent Two-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent from the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddy's Street.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1898.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "KONOURA MARU" will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to CHAN A TONG, 94, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1122]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship "DEUCALION," Captain Brand, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1115]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship "PAKHOI," Captain Stott, will be despatched at above on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898. [1137]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship "HUPEH," Captain Oasi, will be despatched at above on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1898. [1129]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

THE Company's Steamship "TAIYUAN," Captain Nelson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

W.D.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1898. [1130]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship "CHANGSHA," Captain Moore, will be despatched at above on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1898. [1139]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "BENLARI," Captain Kroble, will be despatched at above on or about the 8th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1898. [1110]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "ADOLPH OBRIG," Captain Amberg, is ready to take cargo for above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1898. [1067]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "PRINCE ARTHUR," Captain Olsen, having arrived will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1898. [838]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "ADOLPH OBRIG," Captain Amberg, is ready to take cargo for above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1898. [1067]

Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
(Freight Service.)HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.
(East Asiatic Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ALESIA Meyerdericks	LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP...	About 10th October. Freight.
WITTENBERG L. Madson	HAVRE AND HAMBURG...	About 15th October. Freight.
NURNBERG von Blaser	HAVRE AND HAMBURG...	About 22nd October. Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1898.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Victoria	3:16 P.M.	J. Truesdell	Sept. 27.
Olympia	2:08 P.M.	T. H. Dobson	Oct. 22.
Columbia	3:05 P.M.	A. Gow	Nov. 1.
Victoria	3:16 P.M.	J. Truesdell	Dec. 6.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ma mouthshira	1:57 P.M.	Evans	Nov. 5.
Mogul	3:54 P.M.	C. H. Butler	Nov. 26.
A Steamer			Dec. 24.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line. HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £38.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Pacific Coast Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1898. [1124]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Darmstadt	Wednesday 12th Oct.
Sachsen	Wednesday 9th Nov.
Bayern	Wednesday 7th Dec.
Prinz Heinrich	Wednesday 4th Jan.
Preussen	Wednesday 1st Feb.
Sachsen	Wednesday 1st March.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of Oct., 1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "DARMSTADT," Captain A. Koenemann, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES AND GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 10th October. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 11th Oct., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 11th Oct. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Licens can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1898. [1104]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Top Floor of Lee House, 24, Ho-Hau Road.

IS now in a position, in his new and commodious premises, to occupy, as arranged, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

By Speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1898. [1105]

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "BALLARAT," Captain C. L. W. Field, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for Franco and Teo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1898. [1105]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	day, the 10th at Noon.
---	------------------------

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on DAY, the 10th at Noon.

taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1898. [1106]

Printed and Published by ETHELBERG FORBES SMITH, at No. 6, Paddy's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Sole Vendors.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [111]

KUHN & KOMOR, JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS.

21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1896. [124]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, PAGANAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [143]